Continued from First Page.

take the dividend, and the balance of their claims would still be valled others would be compelled to discharge their whole debt for the same divisiond. Such a statute could not be uniform in its operation, and would therefore be unconstitutional. For, as I have maintained in this debate, the constitutional requirement in a bankrupt law is that it should be uniform in its effect upon the relation of debtor and creditor. That is a porsonal relation. Their rights are personal rights, their contracts are personal contracts, their remedies are by personal solitons, and the relief granted by a bankrupt law is a discharge form these personal actions. The effect should be uniform upon all, or the constitutional refect should be uniform upon all, or the constitutional refect should be uniform upon all, or the constitutional research is violated. But this statute cannot properly be called retroactive even in the sense that all remedia Continued from First Page. rement is violated even in the sense that all remedial called retroactive even in the sense that all remedial dutes are retroactive. It is not within the prohibition or post facto laws. It takes effect upon the business of e called reconstructive. It is not within the prohibition of ex post facto laws. It takes effect upon the business of he country as it is, in the same manner that the two preconstances of the Constitution, and to a bull hise this, with less propriety than perhaps to any other, can the term retrostive or retrospective be applied to the effensive sense that it changes existing rights and liabilities without notice, for every contract that has been made since the ratification of the Constitution has been entered into with full knowledge of its contents, and subject to the power of Congress to pass at any time a law by which that contract might be ennulled. About the details of the bill, as originally reported, the Committee have never been tensicious. I merely carried out their instructions in contending for what they had carefully considered and prepared, and in insisting upon the provisions of the bill as they wave, until something better was offered. Since the last reference of the bill, friends of the measure, not upon the Committee have become satisfied were improvements of the original plan. These have in every instance based interpretated into the bill as how reported. None of them were matured and offered while the bill was under discussion in the Homes. If they had been, they would have been promptly accepted then. I was instructed to sustain and defend the bill in the spirit of the teaching of the Roman paset, which forms a maxim in his art:

Si quid notissi ractine istie,

[Condidus imperti; si non his uters mean,
thenever the better have been imparted, they have And whenever the better have one impacted, they are been gially accepted. Mr. Jenckes moved the "previous question" after he had concluded.

Mr. PAINE (Wis.) asked him to permit an amendment to be offered striking out the involuntary bankruptcy features of the bill, as contained in sections 30, 40, 41,

Mr. Janckes declined to withdraw the motion for the as question.

Sievens (Pa.) wished to move to postpone action bill till December next, adding that he hoped the

ant. Six Ess (Pa.) Whileh to move to pospend action on the bill till December next, adding that he hoped the gentleman from Khode Island (Jenckes) would allow that time to clapse before calling on them to commit "hati

ari. [Laughter.]
Mr. JENGRES still declined to withdraw the previous restion, and the House seconded it.
Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the bill on the table.
Motion negatived by a vote of 40 Yeas to 78 Nays.
The bill was then passed by a vote of 68 Yeas to 59 Nays. The Tax Sill.

The House proceeded to consider the Tax bill.

The paragraph in reference to workers in gold and silver was, on motion of Mr. Keller (Ps.), amonded by adding the provise that the stamping provision should not apply to the reworking of old gold or silver not in lump, ingot or tax.

The paragraphs relating to tobacco were amended by The paragraphs relating to tobacco were amended by ending, as a new paragraph, on smoking tobacco, sweetened, stemmed or butted, a tax of 40 cents per pound, and by adding to the words "on smoking tobacco of all kinds" the words "not sweetened, nor stemmed nor butted." The tax on this is 20 cents per pound.

On motion of Mr. Schenck (Ohio), the latter paragraph was amended by reducing the tax from 10 to 10 cents per pound, so that it now reads: "On smoking tobacco of all kinds not sweetened, or stemmed or butted, including that made of stems or in part stems, and imitations thereof, a tax of 10 cents per pound, so

a tax of 10 cents per pound."

fr. MEYERS moved to amed by imposing in lieu of the loss on manufactured tobacco and cigars, a tax of 20 is per pound on tobacco in the leaf. The amendment CHENCE (Ohio) moved, as a substitute for the para graph relating to cigarettes or small cigars, the nmend-ment, somewhat modified, printed in the House proceed-ings of the 10th of May.

The amendment gave rise to much debate, which was

most, somewhat medified, printed in the House proceedings of the 10th of May.

The amendment gave rise to much debate, which was participated in by Messrs, Schenck, Morrill, Payne, Lawfonce (Ohio, Stevens, Stoan, Boutwell, Washburne (Mass.) and Hubbard (Conn.)

Mr. Stevens (Penu.) moved to amend the amendment by striking out all of the first paragraph and inserting in fieu of it, the following: On all other cigars \$4 per 1,000 and 40 per cent ad valorem acclusive of the tax, provided that in assessing said ad valorem duty, the first \$10 valuation shall not be assessed.

Mr. Schence accepted Mr. Stevens's amendment.

Without coming to a vote, the House at 41 o'clock took a recess till 71.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

The House immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the chair,

the Tax bill.
The discussion in reference to the tax on cigars and bacco was continued by Messrs. Hubbard (Conn.), Demg. Hooper, Morrill, Stevens, Griswold, Washburne

lng, Hooper, Morrill, Stevens, Griswold, Washoune (Mass.) and Paine.

Finally, the debate was closed, and the vote was taken on an amendment offered by Mr. Hooper (Mass.) to the amendment offered by Mr. Schenck, which had been ac-

eptad by the inst-named gentleman.

The amendment was agreed to, the vote by tellers being 7 to 46.

Howing:
On cigarettes or small cigars, made of tobacco inclosed in wrapper or binder, and not over three and a balf inches in agth, and on cigars made with twisted heads, and on cheots, and on cigars known as "short sizes," the market value which is not over \$e per thousand, a tax of \$e per thousand; all other cigarettes and cigars, the market value of which over \$e and not over \$e iz per thousand a tax of \$e per thousand; on all other cigarettes and cigars a tax of \$e per command; on all other cigarettes and cigars a tax of \$e per command; on all other cigarettes and cigars a tax of \$e per command; on all other cigarettes and cigars as tax of \$e per command; on all other cigarettes and cigars as tax of \$e per command; on all other cigarettes and cigars as tax of \$e per command; on all other cigarettes and cigars as tax of \$e per command; on all other cigarettes and cigars as tax of \$e per command; on all other cigarettes and cigars as tax of \$e per command; on all other cigarettes and cigars are all other cigarettes and cigars are all of \$e per cigarettes and cigars.

and in addition 40 per centum ad calorem on the ond \$12 per thousand, to be assessed on the excess Mr. Morrill (Vt.) obtained leave to offer, at another

him, when perfected, a provision that the taxes assessed and paid on eigars, cheroots and eigarettes of domestic manufacture under this act shall also be assessed and paid on all imported eigars, in addition to any duties imposed on the same under the tariff.

on the same under the tariff.

Amendments were offered by Messrs. PAINE and SCHENCK, which look to the same purpose, providing that the Secretary of the Tressury shall prescribe regulations for the inspection and valuation of cigars, &c., and that it shall be the duty of the inspector or assessor to examine the manufacturer thereof or his agent under oath to ascernain whether he has any interest in any sale by the concealingst of which he seeks to obtain a false, fraudulent or describe purraissement. conlinest of which he seeks to obtain a false, fraudulent or deceptive appraisement.

The paragraph relating to brokers, banks and bankers had several verbal and immaterial amendments in it.

Mr. COOKE (III.) moved to add to it the following pro-

wiso:

Provided. That in estimated sales of goods, wares, or merchandiss for purposes of this section, any sales made by or through another broker, upon which a tax has been paid, shall put be estimated and included as sold by the broker for whom

not be estimated and included as sold by the broker for whom
the asic was made,
After some discussion, the amendment was agreed to.
Mr. Griswold (N. Y.) moved to amend the paragraph
relating to carriages, &c., by striking out "gold watches
and gold or silver plate." Kejected.
Mr. Morielli (Vt.) moved to strike out the paragraph
mending section 163 of the present law and schedule A,
and to substitute for it a paragraph which imposes a tar
pf 2 per cent on rallroads, canals, steamboats, barges,
canal boats, mail coaches, &c., carrying passengers within
the United States, where the receipts exceed \$1,000 per
humom, the tar to be calculated on gross receipts from paslengers and mails.
After some discussion the paragraph was passed over

engers and mails.

After some discussion the paragraph was passed over nformally until the amendment could be printed.

To the paragraph relating to telegraph companies a proiso was added that no returns shall be required of receipts

not subject to tax.

The Committee, after disposing of ten pages of the bill, flows to the paragraph on banks, rose, and the House at 10 o clock adjourned.

The Presbyterian Assemblies-Question of Reunion Between the Old and New Schools-The Measure Considered Practicable.

The members of both the Old and New School Assembles of the Presbyterian Church met in the Second Church to-night, for the first time since 1837, to discuss the question of reunion.

The Moderators of both bodies presided.
Elequent speeches were made by Drs. Park and Smith of New-York, Mr. Chamberlain of Cincinnati, and Dr. The measure for the contract of the cont

McCash of Ireland.

The meeting terminated by twelve hundred persons rising and voting that they considered the reunion of both Churches both desirable and practicable.

It is definitely stated that the Assemblies will inaugurate measures to effect an organic reunion.

SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT. A Man Caught on an Engine and Carried Ten Miles-He Sustains Serious Injuries.

POUGHEEPSIR, N. Y. Tuesday, May 22, 1866.
The locomotive attached to the Poughkeepsic passenger cain, which left this city for New-York at 6:30 a. m. oday, ran against a man about one mile below here, hurling him on to the front part of the engine and carrying in 10 miles before the accident was discovered. When ing him on to the front part of the engine and carried him 10 miles before the accident was discovered. When lakes from the engine his right arm was found to be broken in two places, and his left arm was badly broken. It addition to the above he received terrible cuts about the head. He was taken to Channingville, where medical attendance was given him, and up to the time of receiving attendance was given him, and up to the time of receiving bur information he was perfectly conscious. His name is Join Cram. He resides at Freartown, one mile South

Presidential Appointment.

Balthoom, Tuesday, May 2: 1e66.

Win Prescott Smith, esq., has resigned his position as Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Onio Railroad, and was yesterday appointed by President Johnson (Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, in place of John V. L. Pindlay, whose appointment was recently rejected by the Senate. As an officer of the Baltimore and Ohio Kalifond Mr. Smith has long been widely known and highly esteemed.

MR. SEWARD AT AUBURN.

A REVIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Duration of Parties of no Account Compared with the National Life.

Reconciliation more than Reconstruction, the Great Need of the Country.

AUBURN, N. Y., Tuesday, May 23, 1868. Secretary Seward addressed an immense meeting of the citizens of Auburn, assembled at Corning Hall, this even-

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mayer Fowler as President, with 36 Vice-Presidents.

A committee of three was appointed to wait upon Mr. Seward and conduct him to the Hall. Mr. Seward was received with enthusiastic applause,

and proceeded to address the audience as follows:

Mr. Seward was received with enthusiastic applause, and proceeded to address the audience as follows:

Mr. Good Friesda-Your kind importanity will not avail me as an excuse for speaking, if I ought to keep silence. Perhaps, however, the solicitude which pervades the country may justify us all in conversing upon political questions in a candid and patriotic spirit. We were together here in October last. The national condition has undergone some mayorial change since that time. We were then on the verge of a series of elections throughout the States. The leaders, who so pertinaciously claim to be Democratic, organized with their custions are also as a series of elections throughout the States. The leaders, who so pertinacionally related to the states of the distinctive party of the Union by affecting a new born admiration for its called. Andrew Johnson. They seems actions to prove their develor superior to ours by committing themselves to apport him as a gandidate for the Presidency in 1808. They inscribed our Admiration motions of recommining their stragging lines as well as they so heatify could, they velomentily charged on ward for a partisan, not a patriotic victory. What led the Demogratic linders to make this charge was the striking, I may call it, the marvellomy phenomenon which was just then exhibited on the some of the recent Rebellion. The whole disloyal community in that blighted and desclated region, accepting the conditions of partial amnesty and the invitations to returning allegiance which were proclaimed by the Administration, all at once renonneed the principles, practices and policy of Secession and Divanton, tondered as a new corenant of loyalty scaled with their oaths, and brought forward with sacrity the remains of their long-cherished instinuin of Slavery and cheerfully threw them to be burned upon the Constitutional altar which they had so newly restored. These unexpected changes in the attitude of political adversaries once so obstinate naturally enough excited asspicious, jealousies, and

coranic powers and functions have been renewed and they have their constitutional relation of allegiance to the Union. What then, does the nation need: It need, just what I have dwelt upon so much and so carnestly in those remarks. It needs reconciliation, and just now meads nothing more. It needs moreover, a very little of this. It needs a reconciliation and just now meads nothing more. It needs tween the Seantors of the Called States who are now acting, and those Senators who, being loral and qualified for soon acting, and those Senators who, being loral and qualified for soon and the cleated by the people of the several States which follows it is a supervision of the same stind, business the moving of a recombination of the same stind, business the moving of the several States when the flower of the cleated by the people in the same before mentioned States. It needs just this Congressional recombines and the same stind. I business the moving of the several states is understood to imited a corresponding alternation which exists between the acting Secators and temperature of the session of the secators and those loral Senators and Representatives who are already or may hereafter be elected in the ease. It only shows that what is wasted is reconciliation between the constituents of these parties irrespectively, but this does not affect the view I have taken of the case. It only shows that what is wasted is reconciliation between the constituents and the senator of th

M. Thiers's Speech-The Impending Imbroglio -Napoleon at Auxerre-Comments-Ristori

I spoke in my last of Thiers's great speech, and of the applause with which it was received by his auditors. The approval of those who read it next day was as general. The of the nation in favor of peace. It was boped that unless he had too far committed himself already. Napoleon would, in the face of such manifestation, modify his policy in a pacific sense. When Thiera expressed the opinion that the Government, that is Napoleon, had the power not long ago to prevent war, and might even yet prevent it (if a real liberty of action has been preserved) by firm distinct declarations, by perfectly legitimate exhortation, backed by as legitimate warning, addressed to Frussia and Italy, he but expressed the opinion of nearly all men. Its mere expression—even without the explicitly critical observations that accompanied it—was an implied censure of the accoming policy of Napoleon. Its existence in the minds of nearly all thinking Frenchmen equally implies such censure, as common option is that neither Frussia nor Italy would have gone as far as they have unless they had some tolerably good reasons for believing that Napoleon was not seriously opposed to the course they are pursuing. That there are written dounments in the archives of either of those governments that would show these ressons in black and white, is not generally supposed. That the French Government can point to written documents, official notes telegrams and "friendly conservations," showing on the face of them its disapproval of war, is undoubted. That in themselves these notes are obligations, or are worth their face at bottom, was altogether doubted. But as it was hoped that there were no positive counter oblications.

But as it was hoped that there were no positive counter obligations, it was also hoped, as I said, that the manifestation in the Legislatif on Thursday and in the outer world on Friday, would be respected by the Emperor.

Inspired articles in the officious newspapers gave indeed little encouragement to such hope; and a binat of the Imperial breath has now destroyed it.

On Sanday, the 6th instant, Napoleon went by appointment to Autorre. Autorre these on the Lyons road, 96 miles south-west of Paris. It and the neighboring country were strongly Napoleonic in the last days of the first Empire. Napoleonic tradition has been well preserved there. His people, in 1842, hastened to cleet the than socialist, democratic republicing, Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, to the Constituent Assumbly of the Republic. Old soldiers of the Empire, in their Old Empire uniforms, were drawn up to great his triumphant entry last Sunday. In offering the keys of the town the Mayor reminded His Majesty of its traditional constant devotion to the Empire. Keep these facts and incidents in mind. They are the framework and setting off to the Imperial response. A response of quite a remarkanic character—constant devotion to the Empire as a response to them and the Corps Legislatif and their pacific manifestation, and the pacae-desiring industrial and upper thinking classes of France; an appeal from the reason of France to the lustined of France; a

unitarism. The Attorney described present when trained and where disturbed on possess the principle of these States, absociately free from ministry control, while the Attorney of the foreign discretion of the principle of the p

PROM GENOA.

No Change in the Situation - The European Crisis-The Views of Italian Journals.

That the situation is not materially changed since I last wrote, is almost conclusive that the war is virtually de-clared. There is, on both sides of the Mincio, the utmost activity in military affairs, and both parties have gone so far tont one cannot see how either can now retreat. The movement of Austria in Venetia was a virtual declara-

centrations upon the Po. As for Itely, she cannot well go backward-must go forward, unless diplomacy closes up the

tion of war, and she reaffirms her belligerent attitute by con-

centrations upon to be a contration and they control before her.

There have been ruttors that this political hag was busy at her diabolical inematistions, and they received a sort of confirmation yesterday in disputches from Paris, in which both Italy and Anatric are reperted to have declared each for herself a determination not to attack, and Prance is represented as holding a neutral attitude on these terms if a useria attacks. France will aid Italy if Italy attacks, she must flight alone, for France would not in the base interfere.

It is impossible at present to decide certainly what these discussions mean. I venure the opinion that they mean nothing—rather that they mean deplomacy to the rear, war to the from—Prince Napoleon turned up at Florence war to the from—Prince Napoleon turned up at Florence into the french Political Debating Sector, I do not know that he came for that purpose. He may jest as likely—on general grounds—have brought his father-in-law a peremptory order to disarm. The former is, however, the more probable object of his visit. Napoleon could not well say less than he has said; if he had wished the pence kept, he would probably have said more.

if he had wished the pence kept, he would probably have said more.

As to the responsibility for beginning a war, it is now upon Austria, and it will not be easy for her to shift it to be shoulders of Italy. It is not prohable that a set of judges will be stationed on the Mincio and Po to decide who first steps into cither river or who fires the first gut. Besides, Austria caunot be allowed to concentrate treops on the Po. A Cavour—if we could find one—would say to Europe: "This military demonstration is needless; Austria is too strong in the Quadrilatoral to fear an attack. Her demonstration there has forced us to call Italy to sarms, and we have drawn our swords to aver; the peril. Let Anatria retire: if, in ten days, she does not coase to thereates, we will cease to wait her blow."

There is now its doubt that French troops are really to embark at Toulon for Genoa, and to march from Sovoy to Iuria—as in 1829. Convents and churches are being taken here for troops, and I believe they are meant for the French. It is true that considerable nembers of Italian soldiers are expected from the South, but they will go forward nearly as fast as they arrive, and it must be remembered that the Southern regiments will in fact behanded at Leghorn and others will come North by way of Arcona. The preparations here are, I am quite sore, meant for French troops.

The question of Garibaldi and the volunteers is a good deal mixed up with the political situation, which is not entirely set isfactory. The Litherals detest La Marmora, and have no confidence in his ability or nerve. They believe that France would control everything if he were at the head of affairs, and in each of a temperary reverse, force us into dishnorable terms. They you war measures because the war is their possed to the organization of volunteers, and that this opposition is encouraged if not of lates they are defined and that the ministry is opposite to the organization of volunteers, and that this opposition is encouraged in not of lates and that the ministr

journals.

The General of yesterday, after speaking of the bill making national bank bills a legal tender and other acts looking clearly

national bank bills a logal tender and other acts looking clearly to war, says:

"Even if the Government wished it, there is now no plane for retreat. Yesterday we opposed war. To-day all is changed. The Ministry has compromised as before Europe, but it has even more plainly compromised itself before Italy. There is, then no place for a backward movement. War or Death If the Ministry has received on suicide, italy has not, for she feels in her veins the force of a vigorous life. That force resides in the Revolution which now uphods the Government. The treschories of Novara and the infamilies of Aspromote are no longer possible. Italy must go to the field with all her sons about her, and fight in pure desperation—to the death. The Ministry dare not obstruct us in this path. Italy has never had confidence in the men who have ruled her since 1850, and she will not now change her belled and honor than with her combinence. It would be fully to dream that Ita Martmora wishes to endow Italy with libertly, or that fally could possibly owe her independence to him. We do not believe there is an Italian who has ever cherished any delivery, or that fally could possibly owe her independence to him. We do not believe there is an Italian who has ever cherished any delivery, or that hay could possibly owe her independence to him. We do not believe there is an Italian who has ever cherished any delivation on this point. The war is invitable now because the Ministry has made it so, and the excelution has forced it into this section. The first mane which surrounds tread on every side. Forward, then, forward. The Government must arm. But let it take care, for our williness want not be agent to sain. The reconstrion that fainable embodies the revolution. So seen as his flag shall move from Captera all italy will be lighted by generous finnes.

The same paper says this morning.

Po. There is so much enthusiasm that the whitest on dain chain believers. I leave you to skim the cream of them from the telegraphic dispatches which you will receive before you read this letter. I do not believe we shall allow the Austriana to concentrate this sade of the Po without telling Europe that

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Meeting Vesterday Afternoon-Number of Or-ders Issued-The Swill Milk Business-Interesting Letter on the Gas Naisance-Kranchi, the Metropolitan Missathropist-Mertuary Report of the Past Week-Complaint Against a Colored Church.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, in regular semi-weekly session, in the Metropolitan Police Court room, all the members present save Mr. Schultz-In the absence of the President, Judge Bosworth was called to the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and

In the absence of the President, sludge Bosworth was called to the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

ORDERS BRUTCH.

Attoracy Bliss presented 392 general orders for the abatement of nulsances, which make a total of 11,250 of the class thus far issued by the Board. Special orders were also issued, numbering from 1,330 to 1,542. Of these, 154 were for nulsances in Brocklyn.

THE SWILL-MILK BUSINESS.

In writing upon the swill-mik nulsance, Dr. J. M. Allen says that the cows are confined in stables 3 for wide by 6 feet long. He has visited a stables, contamined by 6 feet long. He has visited a stables, contamined by 6 feet long. He has visited a stables, contamined by 6 feet long. He has visited a stables, contamined by 6 feet long. He has visited a stables, contamined by 6 feet long. He has visited a stables, contamined by 6 feet long. He has visited a stable, contamined by 6 feet long. He has visited a stable, contamined by 6 feet long. He has visited a stable, contamined by 6 feet long. He has visited a stable, and the stable of the distance of the long of the sumptial species. The contamination following the stable for the distance of the property of the stable of the distance of the long of the sumptial species. The contamination following this treatment runs too high and the stall awalls nonrinosity, so as to involve the body, it is then cut off. The disease in sold by milkmen to attack only success does not become entronic, and the cows do not give unit tend, the milk fails and the patient has a cough and a quick, short breath. They hast from one to seven weeks, but the discuss of the son the come of norms, and the cows do not give unit mix fails and way oattle so diseased are butchered and eaten. This confession has been made by the milkmen, the owners preferring this disposition of their stock to taking the chances of recovery. Dr. Allen said be drawn a pin of the milk fresh from the cows at these stables. It is him, water and the superior of the stable of the discussion of t

KHANCHI, THE METROPOLITAN MISANTHROPIST.

Kranchi, the squatter of Pfity-sitthest, and the metropolitan misanthropist, like Jeff. Davis during the Rebellion, wants to be lot slone by the Health Government of the city. That body, nullike the General Government in the case of the Antocrat of Dixie, grants his request. The Sanitary Committee, to whom the subject was referred, report that if Kranchi chooses to eat fish heads and dead rats, it is none of their basiness. If he chooses to sleev in a barrol it is his own affair,

and they decline to interfere. They also suggest that if he is a vegrant there are other means and parties to remove him

MINERAL WATERS IN CENTRAL PARK.

MINERAL WATERS IN CENTRAL PARK.

Dr. PAPKER presented a petition from Meara. Schuntz & Warker, No. 133 Fourth-ave, which was read and referred to the Saultary Committee. The petition was accompanied by another signed by a number of prominent physicians, praying the Board to use its influence and great moral weight to induce the Commissioners of the Central Park to grant them the privilege of duposing of artificial spring water in the Park. The petitioners say.

"The importance of introducing artificial spas in the Park is at once apparent. Thousands of invalids, convalenceins and visitors generally would be drawn thither and derive great heucht by being anabled to pertake of medicinal waters in conjunction with exercise in the open str. They could obtain this benefit without undergoing the expense and fatigue of a journey to a crowded watering place, and could remain under the treatment of their family physicians, whils, with the general public the excessional use of artificial spring water would greatly tend 40 improve health and encourage temperate habits.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Inspector Robert Nawman was removed and Dr. J. M. MoLean promoted to the vacancy thus caused.

The question of the destruction of property by the Satitary
Inspectors was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The resignation of Dr. Mc Manna was read and accepted.

The Sanitary Committee was directed to report upon the
faithfulness of the Inspectors with instructions to examine into
the quantity of work accommitted by each one.

Dr. Swinnians said the passengers on the England who
were left at Halfin had arrived at this port in the Louisa
Moore and were now at quarantine. They numbered 73,
and had no sickness since the 25 nit. With the exception of
half a decen, who were left at Halfias suffering from gangfore
caused by exposure, all the survisors of the epidemic on the
England hate arrived in this city, and desire normission to
leave the vessel. They will probably be allowed to land today.

MONTUARY REPORT OF THE PAST WERK.

During the week ending last Saturday there were 459 deaths
in the city, of whom 131 were men, 105 women, 121 boys, 100
girls, and 8 colored—an increase of 28 over the previous week,
The deaths in the Public Institutions amount to 49. There
were 8 premature and 31 still-births, while debility had 11 victims; consumption, 82; other tubucular diseases, 21; pneumonto, 40, other bronchist and long affection, 29, old age, 11;
drowning, 10; latemperance, 5; suicide, 4, and negligence, 26,
Of the contagious diseases small pox had 1 victim; measies, 5
victims; scarlatina, 18; diptherie, 5; crosp, 5; whooping-

COMPLAINT AGAINST A COLORED SCHOOL. se our report of the proceedings yesterday with a copy uplaint against a colored church. The matter was

Office of Hon's Rown, Draines in Hidde and Learner, No. 20, Golden New York, May 21, 1896.

To the Hon. J. T. Hoppman, Mayer,
Drag Sin: In Fifteenthest, near deventheres, is a colored church—on exaction to an unity institution—and those residing in Four-teenthest, and Fifteenthest, are much annoyed by the protracted meeting now raying there; and I have been requested by a number of my neighbors to sak you to issue some order regulating the same, if the wiedlam of the Legislature has left as much gower to your honorable wiedlam of the Legislature has left as much gower to your honorable wiedlam of the Legislature has left as much gower to your honorable wiedlam of the Legislature has left as much gower to your honorable sleep impossible. An order closing the hours at II o'clock on Sunday evenings and 10 clock on week-day evenings would leave them suple time to render night hideous. I beg you will lay this hefors he proper department in your charge, and give directions to have the mixter attended to. Yours, &c.

TROTTING ON THE UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.

The largest attendance of the season hitherto was is sembled on the Union Course, L. L., to witness the tro or a purse and stake of \$1,000, mile heats, best three in five, a harness, between four horses of high reputation for speed, iz. D. Piffer's bik, m. Humming Bird; R. Walker's ob. g. lotator; John Turner's b. m. Fanny Allen, and Hiram Wood-uff's ch. m. Ellen Sherwood. The latter, however, did not of the man appearance, leaving the other three to contend for he rich price.

Fanny Alien came with a high reputation for speed, and was made the favorite. Pictator ranking next in public estimation. In the pools sold before the race, Fanny sold for \$85, Dictator \$70, and Humming Bird \$10. The first heat was won with great case by Dictator in 2:35j, and the second by the same horse in the same time. The betting now became \$100 to \$15 on his winning the race, but Fanny Alien won the third heat in 2:32, Dictator going lame, and being nearly distanced. The mare won the fourth and fifth heats in 2:37, 2:452. Dictator being distanced in the fourth heat.

EXIMALY.

UNION COURSE, L. I., May 22.—Perse and stake, \$1,000 dile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. Turner named b. m. Fanny Allen... 2 2 1 1 1
D. Prifer named bk. g. Humming Bird... 3 2 2
E. Walker named s. g. Dietator..... 1 1 3 dis.
H. Woodruff named s. m. Ella Sherwood, drawn.

Time—2:354, 2:334, 2:39, 2:37, 2:454.

Reception of Edward Degener.

Reception of Edward Degener.

A number of gentlemen arrived in this city a few days ago from Texas, and "stopped" at the Astor Homse. Among these gentlemen was Mr. EDward Degeners, who through the entire war, has been prominently connected with Unionism in Texas. A number of our German citizens immediately waited upon Mr. Degener and tendered him a reception on the part of the German citizens of this city, and the affait took place last svening at 8 o'clock, at the Turner's Hall in Orchard's.

Mr. Weil, who presided at the meeting, made a few remarks commenting upon Mr. Degener's loyalty in the South, and giving a brief sketch of the gentleman's life-from his arrival in this country to the present time, including his prominence in Texas as an unflinehing loyalist. One of Mr. Degener's recent acts which brought him before the public was his advocacy, in the late Texas Convention, of negro suffrage.

Mr. Degener also spoke at considerable length, his remarks being mainly illustrative of his hard experience in Texas, and his firm conviction that universal suffrage is the only way to restore real harmony in this country. Other remarks of a similar tendency were made by Judge Summering, editor of the German Free Press in Texas, Mr. Frederick Kapp and Dr. Doual, after which the meeting came to a conclusion.

A SUICIDE OR AN ACCIDENT. His Honor the Mayor yesterday morning received

His Honor the Mayor 'yesterday morning received a dispatch from the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of which the following is a copy:

Harrishura, May for Mayor of New York.

Man found dead about nine miles west of Harrishurg, on the Pennsylvania Railroad of New York.

Man found dead about nine miles west of Harrishurg, on the Pennsylvania Railroad of New York.

Man found dead about nine miles west of Harrishurg, on the Pennsylvania Railroad Supposed to have jumped off the Eastern
road of New York.

Man found dead about nine miles west of Harrishurg, on the
Pennsylvania Railroad. Supposed to have jumped off the Eastern
road of New York.

Man found dead about nine miles west of Harrishurg, on the
Pennsylvania Railroad. Supposed to have jumped off the Eastern
road Company, of which the following is a copy:

Harrishurg, on the
Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of which the following is a copy:

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Str. DILLENBACK'S work can be obtained at the bookstore at
WILLIAM WOOD & Co., No. 6! Walker-at, LIN GOVERNOR'S PARDON .- James F. Oram, who was

convicted at the February term of the Court of Oyer and Ter miner of manslaughter in the fourth degree, by causing the death of Abram Van Orden, has received a full pardon. It is signed by Gov. Fenton, and restores Mr. Oram to all the rights and privileges of a citizen.

The Tribune Enlarged.

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\$10 per annum; \$5 for six months.

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MARRIED.

Arkwith, all of this city. No cards.

HEBBERD—SMITH—On Tuesday, May 22, by the Rev. Mr. Giles of N.Y., Erskine W. Hebberd of Roston to Charlotte H., daughter of Robert L. Smith of Jamaica, L. I. Boston papers please copy.

SEELEY—PRICE—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, May 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. J. Canfield, satisfed by the Rev. B. Peters of Haitford, Conn., Edward S. Seeley to Mary E. Price. No cards.

DAVIS-ASKWITH-On Wednesday. May 16, by the Rev. Wm. McAllister, at the residence of the bride, Walter T. Davis to Marie Askwith, all of this city. No cards.

BERLIN—Addie Louise, only daughter of Charles J., and Haitle L. Berlin, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAIL—On Monday morning, 21st inst., Capt. Wm. L. Dall, in the 32st, year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law.

S. A. Durbrow. No. 126 East Thirtiethest.

San Francheso and Oregon papers please copy.

ELLS—In Brooklyn, on Monday, after a long and painful illness. Mrs. Martha T. Ells. in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and triends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fineral, from her late residence. Classon-ave., cor. Bergenst., on Thorsday, at 2 o'clock. Take Fulloneve. cars.

FERGUSSON—Un Tuesday, May 22, James Fergusson, M. D., aged 35 years.

FERGUSSON—On Tuesday, May 22, James Fergusson, M. D., aged 39 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, and three of his late father in law. Joel Conkins, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 1 o clock, from his late residence, No. 142 West Forty-second-st.
Richamond and Norfola, Va., papers please copy.
GENNER—On Monday night, May 21, Margaret, wife of George Westeden Genere, and daughter of the late Emplands Allen, L. L. D., of Hyde Fars, New-York.
The fanoral services will be held at Trimity Chapel, on Wednesday morning, and without further motics.
MORROW—On Monday, May 21, Agnes, wife of Francis Morrow, in the full triumph of faith in Christ as her redessens.
ROBERTSON—On Monday, That inst., Mary wife of George Robertenn, and daughter of the late James Struthers, in her Eld year.
Reinstream and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 191 West Fifteenth-st, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 1 o clock p. in.
THOMAS—On Sunday, May 20, at Newburgh, N. Y., in the 11th

THOMAS—On Sunday, May 20, at Newburgh, N. Y., in the 11th year is the sage, Wm. E. son of G. F. and M. V. A. Thomas, year life friends and triends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the restitence of his parents, Carifornae, and Warren-st., Research, on Wednesday, 13d inst., at 1 o'clock p. m.

WHITEHEAD-At his late residence, Thron's Neck, Woston Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, May 22, William Whitehead, to the Co., N. Y., on Tuestay, May 22, William Whilehead, in the stee year of his age.

Ine friends of the family and those of William W. and Samuel R.

Ladd, and Dr. Writiam Gimian, are respectfully myited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, Westleissetz on Thursday, 22, at 15 october p. m. The Harlam boat served Pock Sim, Now-York, at 15 october a. m. Carriages will be in waiting on its arrival at Harlam.

Obituary.

WILLIAM HULL SHAVER. Death, at all times fraught with solemn significance, is Death, at all times fraught with solemn significance, in never more impressive than when it comes to youth, and closes a pure life in the morning of its premise. Then, more than under other circumstances, it bespeaks the mystery of the ways of Providence, and bids us repose upon the divine promise of immortal life. Socials death, thus impressive and significant, took place at Mount Vernos, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., when, on the very threshold of what must have been an honorable and useful career, William Hull Seaver

here an honorable and want career, which it is entered into his rest. He was the eithers sou and last surviving odill of Mr. William A. Seaver of New York City. He was born at Baiavia, N. Y., in 1837. His education was obtained at Genera Collage, at which institution he graned the foundations of liberal learning. In at which institution in gimed the foodstands of thees, exclusive the ancient classics he was especially well read and he had a wide and critical knewledge of modern interature. An earnest and since writer, he often contributed to the local press—of which profession his father was, for many years, an honored member—and what he wrote hore always the stamp of conviction, and thus had native weight and bore a ways the stamp of conviction, and thus had native weight care
worth. His character was singularly beautiful. He was throughly
mainly in thought and sotton, while his temperament was tinged with
an almost feminine gamtleness. Nothing disturbed the screenty of his
spirit, based as it was upon the repose which belongs to manlinose of
character and clearness of intellect, and the cheerful, unarwaring faith
of a true Christian. He bore great suffering with patience, and
He saver made a brow look dark.

He never made a brow look dark.

Nor caused a tear—but when he died.

Just before his death he received the communion of the church, of which from boyhood he had been a member, and so he went to steep —'in the confidence of a certain faith, far the confort of a religious and holy hope, in favor with Thee, our God, and in perfect charity with the world." He was buried on Thursday, the 17th inst, three clergymen officiating at the grave—the Rev. Mr. Neely of Trinity Church, who was tutor to the deceased in college, the Rev. Mr. Coffey of East Chester, who had attended him in his last illness, and the Rev. Dr. Rev. at of the illness, and the Rev. Dr. Rev. at of the strength of the

Special Notices.

Financial .- PHALON'S " NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS" & eating considerable excitement among the flor-fuenties, also among

In the opinion of an eminent lawyer, when a gentleman suce a lady he should go to court perfumed with PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOM ING CEREUS." ING CEREUS."

Chamber of Commerce,—A special meeting of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on THURSDAY next. May 24,
at 1 o'clock p.m., for the election of a COMMISSIONER OF PILOTE
in place of Capt. Exta Nyo, deceased. By order,

GEO, WILSON, Acting Secretary.

Wallack's Theater.
On account of the indisposition of Nike to Gebele, the Operation Marinee in behalf of Signer G. FOSSATI will be postpound till YRIDAY, the 25th; to commence at 3 p. m. Just Published.

CONSUMPTION, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND CATABRH, SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY MEDICATED INHALATIONS

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BY H. P. DILLENBACK, M. D.

This is a beautiful octave volume of about 350 pages, bound in exits.
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The work explains the author's mode of practice, and contains a
large number of cases successfully treated, many of whom were in
advanced stages of consumption, and regarded beyond the power of advanced stages of consumption, and regarded beyond the power of cure. The chapters upon diseases of the throat, mani catarrh and tabercular diseases of the lungs cannot fell to be deeply interesting to a very large class of our citizens, especially such as are suffering from or threatened with any of these mainties.

The important and useful information it contains on the art of preserving health, and for the prevention and cure of those frequent attacks of respiratory diseases so common and universally fatal in this country, makes it a work of great value, not only to the professional man, the consumptive invalid, but to every family circle.

Prom The Boston-fournel.

OFINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From The Boston-Journal.

Dr. Dillenback has a high reputation for his successful treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs by medicated inhalactions, and from facts within our own knowledge, we think his reputation is well described. Theroughly educated in his profession, and basing his practice upon the most approved school of medicine, he has given to the publish and to his medical brethren the rich results of his long and successful experience in the volume now before us. The work must be of green value both to the professional man and the general reader, and, we have no doubt, will tend to prevent as well as promote the cura of many cases of throat and tong discuss.

Dr. Dillenback speaks from experience, and with candler. With these diseases the author has had a large and successful experiences. The latter part of the volume is devoted to "Cores demonstrating the curative power of Medicated Jubalation in Consumption and other diseases of the respiratory organs"—examples which have come understing the curative power of Medicated Jubalation in Consumption and other

curative power of Medicated Instanton in Consumption and Superior deal diseases of the respiratory organs"—examples which have come under his observation, and which the patients describe with minuteness twitheir own imageage. The beautiful payer and the fine typographical appearance of the work render it a model of manners.

From The Worcester Spr.,

Dr. Dillenback has become distinguished as one of the ablest adversarial content of the street of the street of medicated in

Or. Dillenback has become distinguished as one of the ablest advectates and most extensive practitioners of the system of medicated inhalation for the threat and lungs. The work before us is a scientific defense of the system divested as much as possible of the technicalities of science, so as to adapt it to the comprehension of the general reader. As such, it has strong claims on the public and the profession, for, is a question so estentially visit to the well-being of the community, it is important that it be thoroughly investigated and well underslood.

From The Newburypert Herald.

Medical inhalation is fast becoming the orthodox mode of treating Consumption, Brouchitis, and other affections of the threat and lungs. This volume contains a clear and full exposition of the causes and nature of those diseases, and the correct mode of their treatment. Dr. Dillenback has given his exclusive stimution to this class of disorders, and is rightly considered by the profession as the highest

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This TONIC, acknowledged by all to be the "ne plus ultra" of Tonics, has taken the people by surprise.

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nothing is so acceptable. It is soothes the nerves, animates the blood, and imparts HEALTH and STRENGTH to the system.

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tor House. Best 44 SHIRTS at 50 such Linen CULLARS, 42.

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